

6.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC. MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA. REFORMS IN TURKEY. Opening of the Peace Conferences.

The United States Mail steamer Baltic, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, Feb. 20, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock.

The Baltic reports that on Wednesday, Feb. 27, when in latitude 46° 10', longitude 74° 11', fell in with a large field of heavy ice; also, passed a large number of heavy icebergs extending as far south as latitude 43° 30' and west to longitude 50°.

Mr. William Moore, a passenger, died on the 10th of February, on the voyage to Liverpool.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool at 8:05 on the morning of Monday, Feb. 18.

The screw steamer Edinburgh arrived in the Clyde on Friday, the 15th of February, in twelve days from New-York.

There is an entire absence of news, of no interest, excepting the following piece of "military intelligence." The London Times says, under the head of Military news:

"In addition to the 60th Regiment and a battalion of the Rifle which are about to be dispatched to Canada, it is understood that several other regiments of British troops are to be sent to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step being taken, it is rumored that several regiments now attached to the home establishment are required in anticipation that such a force may be required in order that the regimental clothing, which is made expressly for that station, may be in readiness in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country."

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been strengthened by the advices received by the Africa, without, however, imparting any animation. Speculators, though operating to a fair extent, were not large buyers, and spinners having taken a considerable quantity during the past fortnight, now purchase more moderately. Sales of three days—Saturday, Monday and Tuesday—27,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation, and 3,500 spot. Prices are unchanged from last advices.

The demand now runs chiefly on the good ordinary to middling qualities, the better descriptions being rather neglected; lower grades, which hitherto were comparatively dear on account of their scarcity, are getting more abundant, having formed the bulk of the late arrivals, and they can now be bought on rather easier terms. The Manchester market had been quiet, but prices steady. Breadstuffs were in rather better demand; Western Canal Flour sold at 34/35; Philadelphia and Baltimore 37/39. Wheat was also in better inquiry. Indian Corn had improved to 33/6 for mixed. A good business has been done in lower qualities of Barley at 100, and of finer qualities, in retail, at 120. Western Pork has made 60/3 bbl. Bacon, with fair demand, ranged from 51/54. Lard was unsettled, and prices irregular—55/56 is the nearest quotation. Tallow flat, and little doing. A few tonnes of fine American Cloverseed realized 70/ cwt. Rice continued much depressed. Tea steady and unchanged. Sugar opened rather dull, but improved. The MEAT MARKET continued extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply. The new loan is announced, of five millions sterling, with a funding of exchequer bills to the extent of three millions. As these amounts have to be paid in five installments, in course of the next two months, we may expect the demand will continue active, and the market stringent; but on the other hand considerable quantities of silver have been received, and to a large amount is overdue from Australia. Consols improved, on the announcement of the loan, to 91, but afterward declined to 90 1/2, at which quotations they close.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856.

The members of the Peace Conference are arriving at Paris one by one. Brunow, Buol and Clarendon have already come; Orloff and Cavour are expected within the next few days, but Ali Pasha can scarcely arrive before Thursday or Friday. The opening of the Conference has therefore been deferred to Saturday, or it may be eventually, to Monday next. This time the diplomatic world keeps the secret so well that the political papers cannot with any appearance of plausibility make out the real position of affairs. At Vienna they speak no longer of the probability but of the certainty of peace; the Emperor is disbanding a portion of his army, and the politicians, though admitting that England may set up pretensions unacceptable to Russia, are sure that France and Austria can force England into the acceptance of whatever they may consider fair. The Emperor of France is reported to have said that the conditions of peace must be such as can be accepted by the Czar without humiliation, and again, that the Conference must be conducted without haggling, and not in a lawyer-like manner. The English papers, on the contrary, announce semi-officially that there exists the most complete understanding and union between the Cabinets of St. James's and the Tuilleries, and that their course will be uniform, firm, and dignified, proceeding from a sincere wish for peace, but not objecting to a continuation of the war should Russia not accept the propositions of their allies in a candid and straightforward manner. As to the real meaning of the vague Fifth Point in respect to which England and France are said to have already agreed, nothing has yet come out. Some say that it will consist in the re-establishment of the constitution of Poland, as was mentioned in the treaty of 1815, while others believe it to be an abstract principle to be conceded by Russia, viz: that the Czar will not threaten either Turkey or Sweden and Denmark, with hostilities, nor back any diplomatic negotiations with those countries by assembling armies. Others again believe the influence of Russia on Germany may perhaps be limited somewhat, while still others wish to bring the Italian question before the Conference. In fact, though the war has not extended all over Europe, people believe now that the negotiations must take the state of the Continent into consideration, and remove the causes of discontent which reign from the Pillars of Hercules to the Ural. Of course all those wishes are Utopian, but it is very probable that in case the preliminaries of peace should be signed, and an armistice be concluded, the Conference may be transformed into a European Congress, which would cover a much wider ground than the Oriental question.

The Emperor of Austria has lately contributed 30,000 florins from his own pocket toward the erection of a hospital for the Jesuits at Vienna, and his revered fathers are now again expected to reappear in their official frocks, after an exile of nearly a whole century. Their great patron in Austria is the Archduke Maximilian Este, who has maintained them at Linz for at least twenty-five years, in order to accustom the Austrians, expelled by little to the sight of that notorious order, expelled from the Empire by the Archduke's grandmother, Maria Theresa.

The amnesty granted to the Lombards by the Emperor is rather shabby, if we are to believe the Sardinian papers, stating that the emigrants are to get their estates back if they return to Milan and resume their citizenship, including the oath of allegiance, within one year. Should they decline it, their estates are to be handed over to their heirs.

The negotiations between Rome and Vienna have been repeated as to the interpretation of the Concordat; the Italian Bishops have become quite unruly and have even dared to claim from Marshal Radetzky the evacuation of a dozen barracks under the plea that originally they had been convents and nunneries, confiscated by the State, and according to the Concordat to be restored to the Church.

There is little news from the seat of war. The Allies have destroyed Fort Nicholas at Sevastopol, and are about to blow up the barracks, the fortification may be left standing at the time when the armistice is signed. The Turks in Asia have had to evacuate Bagdad, where the Russians burned the palace of the Princess Dadian, lineal representative of the Mingrelia Kings, because she had hospitably received Omar Pasha at her residence.

The Police bill of Sir George Grey, favorably received in the House of Commons, created the most serious agitation throughout the country, as soon as the centralizing kernel was discovered under its liberal verbiage. Crowded meetings are held everywhere, and it is very probable that the Ministers will be defeated at the second reading of the bill. It is clear that the English cannot be deceived by centralizing measures, introduced with plausible preambles, and backed by Whig politicians who make use of their traditional rights of liberty to transform the English Constitution into a Police system and inaugurate an enlightened despotism. Though the public in general are most anxious to have difficulties with the United States settled as speedily as possible, still the Government begins to back their diplomacy by armaments, and in addition to the eighty-third regiment and a battalion of the Rifle Corps, which are about to be dispatched to Canada, it is understood to be the intention to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country.

A. P. C.

THE WAR.

THE CONFERENCE.

The opening of the Conference at Paris remains fixed for Saturday, the 24th of February. Baron Brunow has already seen some of his friends, political as well as personal. Though not communicative, he is reported to have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace; but that if peace be not made without loss of time—it will not be within three weeks or a month from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question. Count Cavour, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Conference, arrived at Paris on the 13th inst., accompanied by a secretary and two attachés. He alighted at the Hotel du Rhin, Place Vendôme. The persons who accompany him are the Marquis de Cavour, Secretary of Legation; Signor de Numa, an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Piedmont; and the Marquis Aynard de Cavour, a diplomatic attaché, nephew of the Plenipotentiary. Count Buol arrived early on Sunday morning, and has taken up his quarters at the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendôme. He is accompanied by Baron Meynberg, M. de Kietzel, Count Czecey, Secretary of Legation; and by M. Buol and Baron Werner as Secretaries. Lord Clarendon arrived on Saturday, midnight, and took up his quarters at the new Hotel de Louvre, Messrs. Fane, Spring Rice, Vivian, Lester, of the Foreign Department, and Ponsonby, his private secretary, accompany him. Clarendon, in company with Lord Cowley, had a private interview with the Emperor immediately after arrival. Count Orloff is reported to have just arrived, and Ali Pasha is desired to make the Conference complete.

THE CRIMEA.

Letters from the Crimea are dated February 4, and state that the Russians continued to fire heavily from Fort Constantine. It was said that five thousand English were about to leave the Crimea for home, but a draft of three thousand was expected from Malta in their place. The health of the army was remarkably good. Fresh meat was scarce in the Sardinian camp, but salt provisions were abundant. The Turkish soldiers had embarked at Eupatoria. General reports to his Government, dated January 26, that the French continued to fortify the Bay of Kamiesch. He also mentions that some skirmishes had taken place between the advanced posts on the left of the Russian army and the Allies. On the 26th, the French engineers blew up Fort Nicholas with complete success.

DEMOLITION OF FORT NICHOLAS.

Correspondence of The London Daily News.

Yesterday, about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, the Russian Fort Nicholas was utterly destroyed by the French engineers. This immense work, calculated to receive an armament of 192 guns, was one of the most conspicuous objects in approaching Sevastopol, as well as its peculiar feature in the long extent of ground which it covered, and was, perhaps, the most celebrated of the fortifications in the Russian territory on the Black Sea, excepting Fort Constantine. This latter fort, though by no means of the same magnitude, has become famous on account of the celebrated defense which it made during the winter of the allied fleet, and has the reputation of having been more solidly constructed. Fort Nicholas, which occupied nearly the whole of the promontory of land dividing the south harbor from Artillery Bay, commanded the entrance to the roadstead, and kept the sea in front of the town. To the east, the water, then, to the South Harbor itself. Looking toward the sea, it exhibited a plain stone front, with two lines of embrasures at regular intervals, one above the other—the monotonous appearance of the long line being broken only by a central projection and a smaller one on either side. The front of the fort was built so as to show a succession of arched openings, with balustrades. These arches corresponded with the bomb-proof casemates, each of which was prepared to receive one gun. Its general form was that of a horse-shoe, the east end being the narrowest, and the other end being the widest. The front of the fort was built so as to show a succession of arched openings, with balustrades. These arches corresponded with the bomb-proof casemates, each of which was prepared to receive one gun. Its general form was that of a horse-shoe, the east end being the narrowest, and the other end being the widest. The front of the fort was built so as to show a succession of arched openings, with balustrades. 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